The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,830.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	15 0
——— including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	3 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

BRAGANZA—January 22nd, at Goa, Mapuca, the wife of Pascoal Felix Braganza, Assistant Telegraph Master, Sattara, of a daughter.

Marriages.

HERVEY—BENNETT—January 30th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Albert Frederic Augustus Hervey, Government Telegraph Department, to Eliza, daughter of E. L. Bennett, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

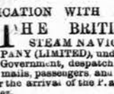
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamer twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah ... 21st & 4th
" Kurrachee .. | " Bushire ....
" Muscat .... | " Linga ....
" Bunder Abbas. | " Bunder Abbas.
" Linga .... | " Muscat ....
" Bushire .... | " Gwadur ....
" Bussorah .... | " Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ... | Arrive Bombay ...

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 344 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander I. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 31st January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning: this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Cocoanada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	23
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	"
" Galle	"	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	"	" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Cocanada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	"
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by land.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 900 tons register, Captain NAPIER, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars appl. to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 23rd January, 1868.

FOR SALE, on board Ship "CAMEO," just arrived from Liverpool, fine thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, and Bull and Mastiff, all warranted good Ratters, and excellent Watch Dogs. Also Irish and American seed and Pork. Apply to Messrs HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

Captain J. BULFORD.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS' OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 5 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS, 22 APOLLO STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and character C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*, A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	„	18 „ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	„	16 „ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	„	13 „ 14
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	„	16 „ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	„	28 „ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	„	35 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material		8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted		4 12

BADHAM & Co.

Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Camp, Kurrachee

BOMBAY RACES.

GRAND STAND,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets	Rs.	15
First Class Chair	„	5
Ditto Bench	„	2
Second Class Chair	„	3
Ditto Bench	„	1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS, and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck, Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

આલ્બર્ટ ઇનશ્યૂરન્સ કું૦ (ફડ્યો થાએછે.)

NOTICE is hereby given that all Shareholders in the above Company who shall not pay the Three Instalments now overdue, of the Second Call of Rupees 700 per share, on or before the 31st JANUARY, next, will be excluded from the benefit of any future distribution, that the Liquidators may have to make out of the assets of the Company, and that from and after the abovementioned date, legal proceedings will be instituted against the defaulting shareholders, for the recovery of the amounts due by them, on their respective shares in respect of the Call abovementioned, with interest at the rate of nine per Cent per annum from the dates on which the three Instalments abovementioned fell due.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA,
JAMSETJEE, DADABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th December, 1867.

N.B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

OIL CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS HONŒOPATHIC.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

FRESH Arrival of the best Perfumery by last Mail. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 P. M., to consider a proposal to sell the Assets of the Association with a view to complete the Liquidation of the Company, and if such proposal be approved, to pass the necessary resolution in that behalf.

SAMJEE LUDHA.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH.
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION). A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company at the rate of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per share will be payable to the Shareholders, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited).

A. E. ASHLEY, Manager for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th January 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS FUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. (Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner, in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS. NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and tempering of the water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*.

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at 10			A. M.	
Do.	9-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	11-30 do.
Do.	11-15 do.	do.	do.	do.	12-30 P. M.
Do.	12-15 P. M.	do.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do.	1-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	4-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN. A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.

CONCERT IN THE DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st 1868, AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M. IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GLEE..... "Fair Flora Decks."..... *Danby.*
SONG..... "Let me like a Soldier fall."..... *Balfe.*
SOLO (Violin). "Andantino."..... *Charles Saphir.*
PART-SONG ... "The Vine-dressers of the Rhine."..... *Ascher.*
SONG..... "Alice! where art thou?"..... *J. Ascher.*
SOLO (Piano).
DUET..... "Trust her not."..... *Dr. Calcott.*
GLEE..... "Queen of the Valley."..... *Dr. Calcott.*

PART II.

PART-SONG ... "See our oars with feather'd spray."..... *Sir J. Stevenson*
SOLO (Violin). "Barcarole."..... *Louis Spohr.*
GLEE..... "How beautiful is Night."..... *J. Geibe.*
SONG..... "The Message."..... *Blumenthal.*
GLEE..... "Peace to the souls of the Heroes."..... *Dr. Calcott.*
SONG..... "You and I."..... *Claribel.*
PART-SONG ... "The Hardy Norseman."...

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, to be had of the *Times of India* office, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

RIMMEL'S ILANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to inform

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That samples must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	„ 25 „ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	„ 21 „ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	„ 18 „ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	„ 16 „ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	„ 15 „ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	„ 13 „
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	„ 20 „

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuite, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, its.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31 „	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26 „	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31 „ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34 „ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do	„	36 „ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	36 „ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34 „ ...
„ „ Radesheimer, do	„	26 „ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„	23 „ ...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	18
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	15
Madeira, East India	„	33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„	20*

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Bers" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	„	22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	21
„ „ Scotch	„	16
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	38*
Maraschino di Zara, best	„	38*
Oherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„	30*
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	„	24

* Pints of either of the above marked are kept in stock at Rs. 2 per two-dozen Pints in excess of these quotations.

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Port Cannings declined from 250 to 235. They close at 245. New Elphinstones declined from 85 to 80. New Bank of Bombay shares from 4 to 3¾ premium. Elphinstones close at 545. United Victorias at 950. Market depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

——	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	100	....	Financial Assn. of India and China	98¼ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	1,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	340 to 345
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	545 p.sh
1,000,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	90 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	Noquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	505 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	250 p.s.
3,120,000	10,000	6,500	....	Colaba Land Co.	950 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	2,000	——	Bombay Ship Co.	1,050
1,800,000	2,500	2,250	25	I. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	975 per share
2,000,000	5,000	1,500	——	Bombay and Berar Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	——	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Virgan Patent Slip and Foundry Co.	120 per share
	1st	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1s. 10 9/16d
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 10¼ 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104.
Do.	30 days' sight	205.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days' sig ht	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	93½ to 93¾
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-55	105
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 205
Carolus	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 200
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 203
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee	Old		135 to 137
Akote			
Khandeish			128 to 130
Barsee			
Dholleras			140 to 142
Bhowanggur			
Hingunghaut			140 to 145
Broach			140 to 145
Veraval			118 to 122
Vingorla			137 to 140
Compta			135 to 137
Dharwar Sawginees			145 to 147
Comrawutee	New		165 to 167
Akote			

Ready Sales... ... ... 1200 Candies
For delivery 2600
Market Firm. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 30.

Leckie, Colonel, Superintendent of Army Clothing, on duty from Poona.
Baldwin, Lieutenant R. E., Bombay, on leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 30.

Wheatley, Surgeon, 6th R. N. I., on duty to Ahmedabad.
Hebbert, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to rejoin from leave to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps, Assistant Resident, Baroda, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Captain C. R. Mathews, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain W. F. Grey, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant No. 4 Light Field Horse Battery, Hydrabad Contingent.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 695 of 1865, the Government of India has ruled that a Medical Officer of the relative rank of Field Officer is entitled to have his Chargers conveyed free when the mounted Officers' Chargers are so conveyed.

The Government of India has been pleased to decide that, whenever Soldiers' widows desire to remain permanently in India, and there is no obvious objection to their doing so, a free passage by rail, or travelling expenses, may be granted to them, and their children, if any, to the station they may elect to reside at, on the condition, however, that they forfeit all claim to a passage to England at any future period.

Lieutenant Hemlick, R. A., having been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras, is appointed a Subaltern Officer of the army Works Corps.

Surgeon Cook, M. D., is appointed to the Scientific Department of the Abyssinian Expedition, with effect from 18th December last.

The order No. 737, of 24th December 1867, appointing Captain R. G. Magne to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, intended the appointment in addition to his duties as acting Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard.

Captain H. Purcell, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Neemuch, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries with leave of absence for twelve months on medical certificate.

Major F. Koome, Staff Corps, is appointed Provost-Marshal to the Abyssinian Field Force.

That portion of G. O. No. 45 of 21st January 1868 placing the services of Assistant Apothecary Mullen (No. 106, temporarily at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.

Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Walter Montriou, Cadre 24th Regiment N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 9th December 1867, vice Peyton, deceased.

Cadre 24th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps) James Hyde Champion, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Colonel (Captain in the Staff Corps) George Barthelemy Leslie to have the position of Captain from the 9th December 1867, vice Montriou, promoted.

Colonel D. Watson, Commanding 82nd Foot assumed temporarily the command of the Sind Division of the Army on the 12th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlen William Walker, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Assistant Resident at Baroda in charge of the district of Umreilly, and Superintendent of His Highness the Gaeowar's Contingent in Kaity-ar, vice Captain H. N. Reeves, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Baron Carlo de Crotty de St. Pairs as Consul for Italy at Aden.

Brigadier General E. L. Russell assumed charge of the Office of Political Resident at Aden on the 11th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. T. Stone to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Lieutenant Stock is invested, under Section VII. of (Bombay) Act VII. of 1867, with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. K. F. Mactier, Judge and Session Judge of Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 16th March next, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Cates, Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Sattara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. Crawford to be Third Class Deputy Collector in Shikarpoor, but to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Mr. A. D. Carey, 3rd Assistant Collector of Surat, is authorized under Section XII. of Act VII. of 1865 to hold inquiries under the provisions of Section X. of the same Act in connection with the Survey of the Cities of Surat and Broach, and the Town of Bulsar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. B. Seton, R. E., received charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo, from Lieutenant B. C. Seton, R. E., on the afternoon of the 13th January 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professor J. P. Hughlings, B.A., has been allowed sick leave to Europe for a period of twelve months from the date of embarkation. He is also allowed preparatory leave fourteen days.

Mr. Gocouldass Kallandass Parekh, B.A., Second Assistant Master in the Surat High School, is appointed Deputy Inspector of Guzerati Schools in the Island of Bombay, on probation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., Acting Staff and Civil Surgeon at Belgaum, is appointed Registrar of Marriages at that Station.

The Rev. T. Horsfall is appointed to do duty at Deolalee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£2 0s. Nom.
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 29.	Krishna (s)	Hanscome	Suez, Jan. 12.
30.	Ajax	Ramsey	Calcutta, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 30.	Emeu (s)	Hector	China.
	Ganga (s)	Sondhallow	Aden and Suez.
	Fazal Currim	Leach	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Fermehead Hyeland* Scott, bound to Abyssinia.
Steamer *Armenian*, John Miller, bound to Abyssinia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *St. James*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Tigris*, to Rotterdam.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II.—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is no place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves) ; all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally ; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent (opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month —a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected. Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED—FOR SALE.—A quantity of excellent Slates for Roofing.—Apply at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly.

LOST, on Wednesday the 29th instant, in the neighbourhood of Lovegrove, Worlee, a SPANIEL SLUT, white with black spots, answering to the name of "FANNY."—Whoever has found the same will oblige by communicating with W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Bombay, 30th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN SMITH WELLS, Contractor, Bombay, are requested to send in particulars thereof on or before the 1st March next, addressed to the EXECUTORS, care of W. McINTYRE, Esq., Messrs. Glover and Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Bombay, 31st January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from 5th February, 1868, the Rates for Seed and Grain from Stations on this Company's Railway will be reduced 25 per cent.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.—Steam Ship "KRISHNA," having arrived with remaining Cargo ex "Memphis," and portion of "Memnon's," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading with Customs' Manifest, at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Borse Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1868.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society is appointed to be held in the Society's Depository, Esplanade, on TUESDAY next, the 4th February, at 8 P. M., when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Society, will occupy the Chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD,
Bombay, 30th Jan., 1868. General Secretary.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

"Under the most distinguished Patronage of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq."

THE Parsee Elphinstone Club will repeat by special desire, THIS EVENING, 31st January, 1868, the much admired and popular Comedy of

THE HONEY MOON

and Trevelyan's very laughable Farce of

THE DAWK BUNGALOW,

OR

IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA ?

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle... Rs. 5 | Gallery... ... Rs. 2-8
Stalls..... ... " 3 | Pit... ... ... " 1

First Class Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* office, at the *Union* Press, and of the Secretary ; also at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance to commence at 8-45.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all concerned that I have THIS DAY constituted THOMAS PATTISON as my Agent, with full power to pay, and receive all monies, and transact all my affairs during my temporary absence from Bombay.

WM. PATTISON, Plumber,
No. 12, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 29th January, 1868.

ROSSELET & CO., BOMBAY,

BEG TO NOTIFY TO THEIR CONSTITUents and the Public in general, that they have extended their premises, and have now on view a replete assortment of the articles in their various branches of trade.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their House firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

CLOCKS.—ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND French, for Office, Drawing-room, Dining-room, and for Travelling purposes, &c. ROSSELET & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY, SUCH AS FINE Gold Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve-links, sets of Studs and Shirt-buttons, Lockets, Charms, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., in the latest pattern, and warranted to be of superior workmanship. ROSSELET & Co.

SELF-ACTING PUNKAHS for the table. ROSSELET & Co.

SALOON GUNS AND PISTOLS, WITH Balleted Caps, and Caps with small shots, ROSSELET & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—AN ADDITIONAL stock of popular and notable personages of the age. ROSSELET & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 2 to 36 English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, and Indian airs, priced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000. ROSSELET & Co.

TOYS.—AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Chinese in great variety. ROSSELET & Co.

PORCELAIN WASHING SETS.—CARTE Trays, Tea, and Coffee Sets, richly painted with flowers and figures from Canton. ROSSELET & Co.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, CALLED Rahat Loucoum, a fresh arrival per Mail Steamer *Rangoon*. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEAT, IN BOXES from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per box. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED MILK FROM THE MOUNtains of Switzerland, in tin boxes, expressly received and well adapted for Officers going to Abyssinia or Travellers up-country. ROSSELET & Co.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.
The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DuBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DuBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

NOTICE.—Mrs. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Lieutenant, A. D. C.
Government House, Malabar Point, 30th January 1868.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's BAND will not play on the Esplanade on MONDAY next, the 3rd February.

R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Lieutenant,
for Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 30th January 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th February.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

IT is to be regretted that no public discussion took place before the enactment of the new Stamp Act. This has now become the law for all British India, yet no sort of allowance has been made for the varying circumstances of different provinces. It was intended, not so much to increase the Government revenue as to put a stop to useless litigation, an object very heartily to be wished, as except in Small Cause Courts, where the procedure is speedy, the law's delay occasions more annoyance and injustice than anything short of actual violence. What we complain of in this new Act is not the principle in itself, but the degree to which it has been carried. A small tax on litigation often induces sensible people to settle their own quarrels, and thus leaves the Courts time to dispose of the heavier cases where arbitration fails. But the new rate of ten per cent. on the amount of claim will do much more than this useful winnowing. It will shut the Court doors on hundreds of suitors who have no other means of redress. If it only excluded spiteful or false actions, the loss of Stamp Revenue would be far overbalanced by the increase of social welfare : we are, however, much afraid that it will have no such effect. For in the Mofussil at least, where litigation is a science, the people who bring the false claims are those who have most ready money : while those who really have a grievance are often in pecuniary straits. We may illustrate the contrast by the cases of a capitalist suing on a forged mortgage-deed, and a ryot who has managed to save up enough money to pay off an old standing mortgage. It is a well known fact that most false claims are brought by capitalists and money-lenders who always have enough cash at hand to get a conveyance forged, to employ vakils, and pay all the expenses of the suit, including bribes, if necessary ; whereas the man wishing to pay off a mortagage is resisted by his creditor, who gets better security and higher interest by that investment than by any other. The ryot thought he had quite enough to do in raising the amount of the debt, but now finds that he must have recourse to a long, expensive and hazardous suit before he can redeem his land. The capitalist knows the value of the latter, and is quite as willing and much more able to fight in order to retain it, than the original owner is to get it back. The money-lender is always suing somebody or other in a Court : he knows all the wiles and tricks of the Code of Procedure, and generally contrives, by means of adjournments, to exhaust the finances of his wretchedly ignorant adversary, who finds that he is throwing good money after bad, and at last, not without intense misery and a sense of injustice, gives up his claim to the fields of his ancestors.

The Legislature seems wholly to have ignored the peculiar circumstances of litigation in the Bombay Mofussil at the present time. It is only some three years ago that the Bombay High Court, reversing all previous decisions on the point of law, declared that a Hindoo who has mortgaged his land is entitled to the same equitable relief as is administered by the Court of Chancery in England. As this decision became generally known, it was hailed with delight by every one except the money-lenders : it even had a retrospective effect, insomuch that many ancient landowners, who thought that their fields had passed into the hands of the soukars long ago now found that their equity of redemption had not been extinguished by limitation. Accordingly, they exerted themselves to pay off their debts and interest, and being resisted by the soukars in possession of the land, there was nothing for it but to sue these soukars in the Civil Court. Of course, an unusual increase of litigation occurred, and though now and then the debtor told a false story, yet most of these equity cases had a real occasion, and on the whole substantial justice was administered. No one who has ever considered the subject can deny that this extension of English equity to mortgages has done an immense amount of good : the hereditary landed proprietor has in hundreds of cases been enabled to get back his fields and to return to that position of comfort and respect in the village community so dearly prized by all classes of Hindus. The public can gain some idea of the grindingly iniquitous bargains by which these industrious people parted with their land, as the recent reports of the High Court contain more than one case in which the newly applied Equity set the hard provisions aside. It will seem strange to most people that until three years ago, a landowner, from merely failing to pay a particular instalment on a particular day was made to forfeit his house and lands, and pay interest on the balance, often at the rate of 24 per cent, the creditor taking the crops, which were the only means whereby the mortgagor could possibly raise the interest. Yet such was constantly the case, and bearing this in mind, no kind-hearted individual, and certainly no Government officer ought to feel anything but pleasure in witnessing the avidity with which the simple peasantry have availed themselves of the new remedy afforded them in getting back their homesteads. Public policy is altogether in its favour ; unlike many of our new-fangled modes of improving the people, this pleases them and makes them content ; a people so strongly attached to tradition dearly prize the privileges incident to the status of landowner, and will work very hard to regain or retain it. The economical consequence is also very conducive to the good of the country in its present state of transition from a set of insolated neighbourhoods to one connected generally with foreign trade, the capital let loose from the mortgages is as a rule employed in buying up commodities for exportation. It will be found by those curious enough to visit the country towns that the soukars now buy at a fair price the produce grown by their former debtors, and then export it at a fair but not exorbitant profit to Bombay or Karwar. The profit which used always to be taken by the soukar is now shared with the ryots, and surely this is an extension of happiness over a wider area than heretofore. It is the result of several causes, the principal one being the rise of prices in the American war ; but the facilities afforded to the landowners of getting the possession of their fields by paying off their debts, gave rise to a hope, an energy, and a perseverance which materially increased the development of production. We much fear that the obstacles Government has now put in the road of access to the Courts will retard this general progress, and occasion no slight amount of individual pain. All indiscriminate legislation is dangerous and unfair as we have seen in the License Tax. Had a little enquiry been made into the causes of the increased litigation of the last few years, Government would have found, that, in this Presidency at least, they were abnormal ; and consist chiefly of that we have described, of the incidence of the Limitation Act in particular districts, as in Sattara, and of the Local Law by which the Civil Courts were saddled with work formerly done by the Revenue authorities.

AFGHANISTAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE VICTORIOUS ENTRY OF ABDOORRAHMAN KHAN INTO TURKISTAN—HIS OCCUPATION OF ROEE AND HYBUK.

8th January.—Having been supplied with corn and other necessities from Cabul, during the last four or five days, to a degree which enabled him to advance in the direction of Turkistan, Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan left Seeghan, in the vicinity of Bamian, for Camp Doaub, with all the troops accompanying him. Private letters were received from Candahar to-day by some of the Cabul Sirdars, reporting that Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, brother of the late Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan, who lately effected his escape, and was now a prisoner in the garden of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, has been hanged at Candahar by Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, the Ameer's son, governor at that place. On the contrary, the Durbar news gives out that Wally Mahomed Khan was in extreme bad health and on the point of death. Perhaps the news of Wally Mahomed Khan's murder is not given out by the Ameer at Cabul for the sake of the alarm it would create here, and with all probability to hide his cruel deed. After all nothing precise can be stated either of his actual death or existence, since the deceit and tricks of the Court have rendered it quite a mystery to all the residents of Cabul. It was stated in the same letters that Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan Candaharee, by orders of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, has proceeded to Ferah from Gurishk to make better arrangements at the former place. As Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan, who was encamped on the bank of the river Arghandee with his troops, found it useless now to stay at that place any longer, he has returned in the direction of Candahar and encamped in the garden of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan. News was received from Ghiznee in Cabul to-day to the effect that snow had fallen in the former place to a degree that people do not come out of their dwellings for weeks, and that the bazaars remain closed for days.

9th January.—A Moorasilah was received to-day by the Ameer from Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan stating the following :—"Having commenced again my marches in the direction of Turkistan I left Seeghan with 5,000 troops cavalry, and infantry, and have crossed the Karah of Kotull. Little difficulty was experienced by myself and the soldiers while crossing the Kotull pass, and as I advanced on more troops who have halted at different stations have joined me. Be sure now that I will not stop at any place until I have entered Khilm and other cities in Turkistan, and have shaken my hands with the Khans and Sirdars of those places." The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's joy, on receiving this moorasilah, had no bound. He showed it to Nazir Hyder Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, the Hafizjee, and others sitting in his presence, and then took it in the Mohulsarai to read its contents to Bee Bee Murwareed. It was reported in letters received from Turkistan to-day that Sirdars Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, Fatteh Mahomed Khan, and Sekundar Khan were at Tajgharkan. Moorasilahs were written to-day by orders of the Ameer to Sirdar Nasroollah Khan and Sooltan Khan, son of Sa-and at Khan, at Jallalabad, directing them to send in chains to Cabul any of the soldiers who may desert from the main camp of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, and to appoint their men in several passes to watch the arrival of the deserters. It was also stated this day that by orders of the Ameer, Kootwall Ghoolam Raza Khan had confiscated the three Killahs or fortresses of Sirdar Muddud Khan Meer Akhor, who, with his two sons, fled to Peshawur last week. All his property was also confiscated and deposited in the Tashah Khanah. The Ameer had ordered for the last few months that no horses should be exported to Peshawur from Cabul. The reason was that as the Turkistan and Herat passage from which the animals used to come to Cabul was entirely closed, and the Ameer himself required horses to purchase for the use of his army, he had passed orders prohibiting the export of horses from Cabul. It, however, having been reported to him to-day that merchants send horses secretly from Jallalabad to Peshawur, he dispatched ten moonshees this afternoon to that city, ordering them to take particular care that no horse is exported from Jallalabad unless its master be in possession of the Ameer's pass, sealed and signed by the Moustaufee of Cabul.

10th January.—News was received by the Ameer this day from Turkistan to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan had reached Doab with all his troops in perfect safety, and that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan has marched onward to Roee. Camels and mules laden with thousands of maunds of gunpowder, war ammunitions, and corn are coming behind from Bamian for Abdoorrahman Khan's troops, and every arrangement is stated to be perfect to a great extent for the present.

BOKHARA NEWS.

Letters were received from Bokhara in Cabul to-day stating the following :—"The Shah of Bokhara has been requested by the Russians to be allowed to build a cantonment at Gool Bagh, near Bokhara. The king hesitates a great deal to permit them to do so. Their cantonment at Samarkand, which is seven *kosses* distant from the city on the north, has been duly completed, and the completion of the grand work was celebrated with great festivities, in which both the natives and the Russians took part. The number of troops in the Russian fort at Samarkand is 20,000 men strong, while about 10,000 of their troops are dispersed in different posts between that city and Khojund.

While on matters piscatorial, I may mention that a pleasing correspondence has been published between the Madras Government and Mr. M'Ivor, the Superintendent of the Government Garuens at Ootacamund. Mr. M'Ivor has succeeded where Dr. Day failed, and has "landed" some fine trout, tinch, and carp on the Neilgherries. With wisdom and generosity he has presented these curious travellers overland to the Government, who is alone able properly to act the wet nurse to his interesting charge, and the Government has thankfully accepted the present on the part of public, which looks on approvingly with a strong inclination, as "Punch" would say, "to put both parties on the back." In your correspondent's opinion, it remains but for Mr. M'Ivor to introduce a few "Himalayan trout" into the Neilgherry streams, and some "mahseer" into the Bowani and Wynaad rivers, to earn from the public a handsome testimonial of "Chevalier's" best presentation fishing tackle wherewith to catch them.

There is a report here that Sir John Lawrence is about to constitute a committee to draw up a glossary of Native names, for official guidance in writing and pronunciation. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will let *bad* alone, and not adopt Sir Charles Trevelyan's futile attempts at a "Phonetic Code." Sir Charles, who had the subject at heart, made a frightful hash of his reforms in this matter, spelling some names of native places in a manner that appeared positively indecent in print. "Honi soit qui mal pense," no doubt, but without alluding to his worst specimens, what do you think of "Oosoor," a village close to Bangalore, being translated into "You Soor!" to the horror of pig hating Moslems ? Again, poor "Ooty" was transformed into a Mormon settlement, under the name of "Utah camund," thereby leading the "serious" folk of that delightful sanitarium to conceive that the Deuce was among them with no pitch not for his reception. As regards *heathen* names and surnames, it would be well to permit them to remain as they are until we get a *Welsh* Governor General, who may be supposed alone to be capable of grappling with their unintelligible gutterals and abdominal growls.

Writing of Taffy's countrymen reminds one naturally of goats, and the late little dispute in Assam, about which the *Pioneer* makes merry with good cause. Your correspondent will not attempt to paint the *Pioneer's* lillies of the 6th January on this subject, but it seems to strike him very funnily that such a *cause celebre* should occur just as we are endeavouring to show the superiority of our administration to any other. Here is a case where two Subalterns quarrel over some billy goats, and the dispute sails tediously with head and baffling winds through interminable "channels" of communication, until it at length positively reaches *the Governor General in Council* for adjustment !—

"Oh ! poor Robinson Crusoe,
Naughty man, how could he do so ?
He, and his ax, may be sailed in a boat,
And his Flag was marked *Centralization* !

The Madras Government is about to take measures to prevent the wilful waste of elephant life in the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, and Malabar. It appears that in these days every man's hand is against "the great ruminant," as some naturalist—possibly Captain Mayne Reid—calls him, and it is pitiable to think of the poor beast carrying his trunk about—a very vagabond in the vain hope of "taking mine ease in my jungle." Cockney sportsmen from England—many, more shame for them—of high rank, slaughter the milky mothers of the herd indiscriminately, and then go home as "Guy Livingston" has it, to boast of their deeds over "a tabac Parliament." It is lamentable that Government cannot provide a good Wynaad "Rogue" for such *sportsmen*. The odds are a thousand to one, that the "Rogue" would live to elephantine old age, "using up" the persecutors of his race by dozens as bad rubbish. Certainly we should not have so many Cockneys coming after "the great ruminant" as at present.

The Madras Races are coming off, even as your correspondent writes, and he heartily wishes he was at the metropolis "to see the fun," but *business* prevents his attendance. A consignment of damaged hams, evil smelling herrings, and bony bacon in tins, which it is necessary for his pecuniary interest, as a produce merchant, to palm off on the public at a profit of 70 per cent., precludes all ideas of pleasure until *business* is duly effected, but he regrets to hear that the Race Funds are not so brisk as they used to be, but are rather "drooping," as the English telegrams say. This is probably owing to the fact that things in

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows: —

From United Kingdom, via Turkey 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey 21st, 23rd and 28th January.

From Alexandria 29th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 29th to 8 P. M. of the 30th January were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	8 50	0 1
,, Calcutta via Agra	26 14	18 47
,, Calcutta via Madras	28 2	24 39
,, Madras	23 10	20 42

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay for the week ending 28th January was 331, being 18 more than in the previous week, 61 beneath that of the corresponding periods in the last five years; but 2 more than in the corresponding week in 1867.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Registration of Still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	3
	Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort, Northern	32,253	...	1	...	9	17	...	...	27	4
	Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...
B.	Market	75,402	...	1	...	6	17	1	...	25	11
	Mandwee	41,152	...	1	...	3	10	1	...	15	2
	Dhukla	44,442	...	...	...	6	9	1	...	16	9
	Jumbukharee	63,929	...	...	...	15	12	...	...	27	7
	Dongree	60,359	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	16	3
C.	Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	13	3
	Chunuswaree	23,529	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	2
	Shooleshwur	50,382	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	13	...
	Gharatulao	23,45	...	...	...	10	9	4	...	23	7
	Koombarwara	25,985	...	...	...	6	10	2	...	18	7
	Kheswaree	29,177	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	14	...
	Girgaon	21,50.	...	1	...	3	7	1	...	12	...
D.	Chaoputee	6,484	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
	Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	6	2
	Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.	Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	1
	Parwaree	9,962	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	3	1	18	22	1	...	45	3
	Parel	7,002	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	7	...
	Sewree	9,942	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
F.	Sion	12,078	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	2
	Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...
	Wurlee	19,241	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	1
W	Harbour	32,382	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
	Non-Resident & Unknown	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	14	...	...
	Bombay	816,562	1	11	1	128	177	13	...	331	67
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		32	13	6	219	115	7	...	392	...

THE INSOLVENCY OF MUNCHERJEE HEERJEE READYMONEY.

MR. MCCULLOCH (with whom was Mr. Macpherson) made an application at the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring the Marshall of the County Gaol to bring up Muncherjee Heerjee Readymoney, in order that cause might be shown why he should not be released from imprisonment.

This application was based on an affidavit sworn by Muncherjee and Mr. C. Peele, his attorney, to the effect that on the 30th November the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors had directed that Muncherjee should be imprisoned for two months on the criminal side of the Gaol, and should thereafter be liable to imprisonment on the civil side for a period of six months at the suit of Messrs. H. and A. Berens, opposing creditors; that the period of two months expired on the morning of the 29th inst., and the insolvent was then transferred to the civil side of the Gaol, where he was now detained; that, the same morning, Mr. Lake, the Marshall of the Gaol, produced at Mr. Peile's request the warrant under which Muncherjee was detained, and refused to deliver him up or discharge him; and further, that H. and A. Berens had never filed any suit or obtained judgment in respect of their claim, and therefore were not in a position to require that the insolvent should be kept in custody—which, moreover, they had never done.

The essential part of the warrant shown to Mr. Peile was as follows:—"Whereas * * * Muncherjee Heerjee * * * received sentence under the 50th section of the aforesaid Act, of imprisonment for two calendar months in the County Gaol on the criminal side, such term of imprisonment to date from the date hereof (30th November), for having fraudulently, with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors, concealed part of his property, it is hereby ordered that execution of the said sentence on the said Muncherjee Heerjee be had and done in manner as aforesaid.

Mr. McCulloch read a portion of the order made by the Insolvent Court, which, after directing that the insolvent should be imprisoned on the criminal side of the County Gaol for two calendar months, went on to say—"And forasmuch as it further appears to this Court that the said insolvent had fraudulently contracted a debt for Rs. 31,606-5-11 with H. and A Berens, creditor No. 1 in the schedule, without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, whereby he has brought himself within the meaning of the 51st section of the said Act, it is adjudged and ordered that the said insolvent shall be discharged from custody and entitled to the benefit of the said Act forthwith as to the several debts and sums of money due or claimed to be due at the time of making the order vesting the property, estate, and effects of the said insolvent, pursuant to the Act in that behalf in Henry Gamble, Esq., the Official Assignee, on behalf of the several persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors for the sums respectively therein mentioned, and for which such persons gave credit to the said insolvent Muncherjee Heerjee before the time of making such vesting order, and which were then not payable, and as to the claims of all other persons unknown to the insolvent Muncherjee Heerjee, who may be endorsees or holders of any negotiable bill set forth in the schedule as aforesaid, save as to the debt due to H. and A. Berens the opposing creditors; and, as to such debt it is adjudged, that the said insolvent be so discharged and entitled as aforesaid so soon as the said insolvent, Muncherjee Heerjee, shall have been in custody for six calendar months in the County Gaol, on civil side, at the suit of the said H. & A. Berens his opposing creditors, such term of custody to date from the date of this order."

Section 50 of the Act states the penalty to which an insolvent is liable for concealing fraudulently his effects, destroying or falsifying books, giving undue preference, or contracting debts by breach of trust, &c., and it says,—

"That in case it shall appear &c. * * * the Court shall have power to adjudge that the insolvent shall be imprisoned for a period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole, as such Court shall direct, and to declare him entitled to his discharge as aforesaid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he shall be sentenced, and by warrant under the seal of the Court to order him to be arrested and committed to prison, and there to be detained accordingly."

Section 51, which refers to the case of insolvents fraudulently, vexatiously, frivolously, or maliciously contracting certain debts not entitled to discharge, says—

"That in case it shall appear &c. * * * it shall and may be lawful for such Court to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid forthwith, excepting as to any debts, sum or sums of money, or damages, to be specially mentioned in the order, and as to such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, or damages, to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of the person or persons who shall be creditor or creditors for the same respectively, for such period or periods, not exceeding two years in the whole, as such Court shall direct."

Section 52 is as follows:—

"And be it enacted that in all cases where it shall have been ordered that any such insolvent shall have been discharged from imprisonment as aforesaid at some future period, such insolvent shall be subject and liable to be detained in prison, and to be arrested and charged in custody, at the suit of any one or more of his creditors with respect to whom it shall have been so ordered, at any time before such period shall have arrived, in the same manner as he would have been subject and liable thereto if this Act had not passed: provided nevertheless that when such period shall have arrived such insolvent shall be entitled to the benefit and protection of this Act, notwithstanding that he may have been out of actual custody during all or any part of the time mentioned in such order, by reason of such insolvent not having been arrested or detained during such time, or any part thereof."

His Lordship asked if the Clerk of the Insolvent Court was present.

Mr. McCulloch said the Clerk of the Crown (Mr. Marriott) had had notice, and was present. The matter was now under the Crown.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared as Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. McCulloch mentioned in answer to His Lordship that the claim of H. and A. Berens had been admitted by the insolvent, but had not been the subject of any suit or judgment. The question had of course been raised, and would perhaps be discussed at the subsequent hearing, if His Lordship should see fit to grant the rule now applied for,—whether the creditor, though not a judgment creditor, was entitled to require that the insolvent should be detained in prison. But this question did not at the present moment call for attention, as in point of fact the creditor had in no way required that that should be done. It was quite clear that it was not the Court which should move in the matter, on behalf of the creditor, because there was a provision that any part of the six months, during which the insolvent might not be kept in prison, should count as part of the term for which he was liable to be detained. In any case he could only be liable to be confined at the instance of H. and A Berens; and there had been no such instance as yet.

The Judge—Except in so far as they opposed the insolvent's discharge.

Mr. McCulloch said there had been no step taken, however, with a view to keeping the insolvent in prison. It was quite clear that the further imprisonment must depend upon the will of the creditor—whether a judgment creditor or not, as the case might be.

His Lordship thought that did appear to be the case. It was desirable that the case should come up again on the following day (to-day), and he had no doubt that the Chief Justice, with whom he was to sit to hear the appeal in the case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, would consent to take it up. A rule absolute would be given, to bring up the insolvent on the following day, when it would be for the opposing creditor to show why he should not be discharged.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—30TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

OFFERING A GRATIFICATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Cooverjee Cowasjee and Tyebally Jaffer were placed before His Worship for offering, or agreeing to give to Mr. W. R. Wainright, European Constable, a gratification, in consideration of his screening a prisoner from legal punishment for an offence committed by him against the provisions of Act 14 of 1866.

Mr. Wainright stated—I am a Police Constable of the B Division, residing in the Oomercarry police station. On the afternoon of the 26th instant, the prisoners came to me at my quarters. I asked them their business. They said that they had come regarding the letters that I had previously found on Tyeb Ally Jaffer's brother. I told them that I had nothing to do with the case and that they should go to Mr. Edgington. Cooverjee, the first defendant, said, that if they went to Mr. Edgington he would kick them down the stairs, and asked me to do an act of kindness and go to Mr. Edgington myself, as I knew all about the letters. I refused to go to Mr. Edgington on this business. Cooverjee asked me if I could not do something myself. I asked him what he meant, when he replied "by lessening the number of letters, or putting some stamps on, and they would reward me for it." As soon as they mentioned a reward, I told them that I would see Mr. Edginton and give them their answer in the evening. They asked me "what time." I said "I was going to church and that I might be at home after church." I immediately went to Mr. Edgington, and reported what had occurred. Mr. Edgington replied that if the prisoners attempted to offer me a bribe I was immediately to arrest them and bring them to him. I returned home, and seeing Mr. Inspector Barnes, who resides in another wing of the building, I told him the circumstances, and that officer, with a young man named Edward High, made it up to lay wait in case the prisoners should come. On returning from church service the same evening I found that Mr. Barnes had gone out. I warned two of the police Sepoys, after informing them of the circumstances, that they should conceal themselves with Mr. High in my bed room. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, I was again informed that the two prisoners had come and asked whether I was at home. I desired the sepoy to show them up to my room, at the same time telling Mr. High that he should go into the bed room, and to listen attentively to everything that was said, and that if I whistled, he with the policemen who were concealed with him should run out and arrest the prisoners. The two prisoners came up into my rooms. I was seated in a chair at a round table in the centre of the room. The prisoners "salamed" me. I immediately told them that it was useless them bothering me, that neither myself nor Mr. Edgington had anything to do with the matter, that it all lay with the Post Master, as it was not a police matter. The prisoners then asked me what they were to do. I replied that the only chance was to speak to the Post Master themselves. They said that there would be no use doing that, and that I could do something if I liked. I still told the prisoners [illegible] nothing. I then stood up and told the prisoners that I wanted to go out. Both then got rather excited and came close up to me. The second defendant took off his turban and said "for God's sake do something for us; we are poor people like your children, if we go before the Magistrate he will fine us heavily, and we'll be ruined; we are only servants, and if you will do it we will pay you for your act of kindness." I asked them "do what!" The Parsee said "by lessening the number of letters, or by putting some stamps on; and for this act we will reward you." Seeing that the prisoners were inclined to make me commit myself, "I said you may reward me if you like, but I don't do that." The second defendant took the Parsee on one side and was speaking something to him which I could not hear, whereupon the first defendant went downstairs, and the second commenced o walk and examine my room, evidently wanting to know if there was any one concealed. On going towards my bedroom door I called out to him and asked him what he meant, and said that was my private room. There was no light in the room at the time. The second defendant came back and sat on my couch and said "I hope you have got no one in the house." I said "what are you afraid of? do you think I have got any one concealed? Hereupon the Parsee came up to my room again and walked quietly up to me, and placing in my left hand a roll of paper, this way (witness here described the act) with his right hand and he said to me "take this, and do what we want." I immediately held the roll up to the argand lamp and saw that they were currency notes. I immediately whistled, and the policemen that I had concealed ran out and arrested the two prisoners. Mr High ran out as well along with the policemen. I informed the sepoys that the Parsee had given me currency notes as a bribe. I had the notes in my hand and showed them to the sepoys. I charged the prisoners with offering and giving me the money as a bribe, and they were taken down to the chowkie. The notes before the Court were the same. On going down to the chowkie I found that Mr. Barnes had just returned. I informed him of what had occurred, and he assisted me in searching the prisoners. On the person of the second defendant were found the postage labels before the Court, of one anna and half anna, amounting in all to two rupees. From the police station I took the prisoners to Mr. Edgington. He was not at home, so I placed them in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prescott—I arrested the prisoner Tyeb Ally's brother on the charge of having letters in his possession. The prisoners told me in my house that the letters belonged to them. I understand the Maratha and Hindoostance languages. The conversations stated by me took place in the Hindostance language. No other person was with me when the prisoners came to me on the 26th on the first occasion. I spoke to the prisoners in a manner to lead them to understand that I would take the reward, and with the intention of making them offer the reward. I did this with the intention of raising my character in the eyes of my superior, the Commissioner.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Saturday the 8th proximo, and admitted the prisoners to bail in their own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500 each, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 250 each.

FORT POLICE COURT—30TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

BIARJEE ANDOW, a gharrywalla, was found guilty of having in his possession, or conveying, on the 7th inst., a cart, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Abu Subana, found guilty of having instigated and aided the embezzlement of a turban, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Charles Ford, a loafer, who had been found drunk and disorderly at Lower Colaba on the 29th instant, was fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of 10 days' simple imprisonment.

Benjamin Carmichael, seaman of the ship *Gerant*, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, for being guilty of wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

James Spicer and Philip Anderson, seamen of the ship *Annie Frost*, also found guilty of wilful disobedience, received a similar sentence.

John Andrews, Thos. Brooks, and Joseph Kelly, seamen of the ship *Albertine*, were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for continued wilful disobedience.

P. McKayna, chief mate of the ship *Mary Ann*, was charged with having assaulted one Rahimtoola Cutchra.

The complainant stated as follows:—"On the 21st inst., I went over to a ship of which defendant is chief mate to receive delivery of 270 bags of rice. Amongst them defendant gave me 30 slack, and I pointed this out to him. After receiving delivery I noted down in the receipt which I passed that 30 bags were slack. Two days afterwards I went to serve defendant with a notice, when defendant spoke to me about my having made the note I had in the receipt, and he desired me to erase my signature from the receipt. I refused, whereupon he gave me several slaps on both cheeks. I got afraid and passed a fresh receipt." This story was corroborated, and the assault was admitted by the defendant. The defendant was fined Rs. 15.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg you will insert the following. I wish through your valuable paper, on behalf of myself, officers, and crew to thank Captain N. D. Field, of the American Barque "Moonbeam," for the kind manner he received us after the foundering of the ship "Iolar," and for the way he put himself out of the ordinary course to make room for 27 additional crew. We received the greatest kindness from him for the 44 days we were on board.—I remain, Sir,

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Late Master Ship *Iolar*.

Bombay, 30th January 1868.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.*

(*The Times*, JAN. 3.)

THE name of this book does not convey an exact notion of its scope and contents. A publication from M. Guizot's pen on *The Last Days of the Reign of Louis Philippe* induces a reader to expect a formal history of the various events which marked the later years of that Sovereign, and a comprehensive and able *resume* of the causes that led to the fall of his dynasty. The volume before us is wholly different in its nature, its objects, and general purport. In no sense a continuous history, it is an elaborate but somewhat fragmentary vindication of the system of government existing in France between 1840 and 1848, and of some passages in its foreign policy; and to this are appended some details, of no remarkable interest or value, respecting the Revolution of the 24th of February. M. Guizot discusses, in disconnected chapters, the characteristics of the Constitutional *regime* of which he was a conspicuous ornament; he dwells at length on the Spanish marriages, on the affairs of Italy in 1847, and on the state of Switzerland in the same year; and he throws in, as it were, at the end, a few facts relating to the events that destroyed the Monarchy of July. It is not easy to form an estimate of a work so imperfect in its design, falling so short of a complete description of the era it professes to deal with, so disappointing when we remember the ability and opportunities of the author. These essays should be regarded merely as studies written for a special purpose; yet though we make this allowance for them they are hardly worthy of M. Guizot's reputation. His apology for the method of government pursued by King Louis Philippe and himself is neither very judicious nor very just; it omits considerations that should be borne in mind in any impartial criticism, and it rests on assumptions, inferences, and statements not altogether well founded or accurate. M. Guizot's opinions on some questions appear to us superficial or narrow; and in the affair of the Spanish marriages, on which he dwells with complacency,—he will not change the verdict of Englishmen on the policy and conduct of the French Government. His style, too, as usual, is heavy, and he has overloaded his book with citations from letters and documents that should have been abridged. This volume, however, is not without merits that entitle it to perusal. It contains some acute remarks on the state of politics and parties in France; its sketches of personages and events if not vivid, are full and clear, and it is pervaded throughout by a calm judgment and a liberal and generous spirit towards adversaries. In part owing to the accidents of his position, but chiefly to his peculiar temperament, M. Guizot writes of the stirring times in which he played a prominent part in the tone of an impartial spectator; if his matter is not always trustworthy, his manner is sober and philosophic, and this is a merit of no ordinary kind in a narrator of contemporary history.

This volume commences with some observations on the characteristics of "political liberty," and the securities provided for it by a "representative and Parliamentary system;" and it proceeds to infer that France enjoyed "free government" under the Orleans dynasty. We are rather surprised that an avowed apologist for a *regime* usually supposed to have been to a great extent imperfect and faulty, and long ago one of the things of the past, should have stated his case in this naked manner, and should not have dwelt upon the circumstances in the history and condition of France, which contributed to the illiberality and the unpopularity of her short-lived Parliamentary institutions, and beyond question, hastened their overthrow. King Louis Philippe sat on a throne procured for him by violence and intrigue; he was unsupported by a real aristocracy or by the venerable traditions of power, he had not the sympathy of the mass of the nation; he was chiefly sustained by one party only, respectable, indeed, and with individual names of high ability and sterling worth, but in point of number a small minority. His monarchy, the creation of a revolution, had neither the authority which of right belonged to that of the Bourbons, nor yet the democratic and military force which rose upon the basis of the throne who had risen to eminence in his generation, and the intelligent, active, but not powerful class, whose views and sentiments accorded with them. In this state of things the constitutional *regime* and Parliamentary system of France were almost inevitably fashioned on a model at once exclusive, arbitrary, weak, and with a tendency to rule by corruption. The Government, in its many various branches, was administered by zealous partisans of the new and revolutionary dynasty, who repressed the opposition they feared and hated, and at once created and coerced factions. The Legislature, nominally popular and free, and in fact, adorned by many men of rare eloquence and commanding talent, was really packed by dependents of the Crown; an official majority was supreme in it; and though its debates were often brilliant, it was not a great deliberative assembly, strong with the strength of a great people. The franchise, moreover, was very restricted, the electors largely under the control of the State; and while the ultimate depositories of power were thus few and exposed to influence, the Government, devoid of broad popular support, had recourse to the baser expedients of rulers in order to establish its authority. This system, with its jealous Administration, its superficial Parliamentary freedom, its narrow privileges, its class ascendancy, and its widespread corruption and abuses, had no real hold on the great body of Frenchmen; it was not a durable political edifice; it fell and has left few traces behind.

These considerations explain alike why it was a matter of extreme difficulty to the Constitutional dynasty and its supporters to found constitutional government in France in the true and legitimate sense of the word, and form the best apology for the statesmen who either brought the experiment impossible, or adopted a really different system. Constitutional Government could hardly be the work of a revolutionary sovereign, depending upon a party only; what wonder, then, that the Orleans monarchy did not rest on a National Parliament, was not really popular and free, and did not establish political liberty? M. Guizot, however, will not accept the view of this question which we believe will be that of the impartial historian. He asserts that "political liberty" and "free Government" existed in France throughout the reign of Louis Philippe, because, as we collect, the Executive was responsible to the majority in the Chambers, and because political parties were formed with distinct principles and avowed aims, the sure sign of a Constitutional system. As for the narrow basis on which the State rested, the exclusive character of the electoral system, and the illiberality of the *regime* generally, this practically had little to do with the question, the essential conditions of "free government" being according to M. Guizot's views, "the internal unity of the Cabinet and of its principal agents, the organization of the majority constituting a real political party, and the harmonious action of the Crown and the Chambers." All these tests, it is unnecessary to point out, are no proofs that the Orleans monarchy assured to France "political liberty." The responsibility of a Ministry to a Parliament is in itself an excellent thing, and the responsibility, such as it was of Louis Philippe's Ministers to "the majority in the Chamber" was not without real national advantage; but it was a weak pledge of "political liberty," when we remember how the Chambers were composed, and what was the power of the Executive in them. Again, the formation of political parties of the nature described by M. Guizot is usually seen in a Constitutional Government, but it is not its peculiar characteristic; such parties often exist in Republics, and may be found even under an Empire. Our conception, too, of "political liberty" is not realized in the case of a State where power centres in a very small class, and the nation is practically excluded from it; we believe the true conditions of "freedom" are the existence of popular franchises and rights, and the influence of the community on the Government; and we do not think they are necessarily to be inferred from the harmonious action of the Legislative and the Executive. As regards the corruption which pervaded the Orleans *regime*, and its mischievous effects in sapping the elements of "liberty" in France, M. Guizot simply denies the fact,—a denial we must be allowed to say not easily to be reconciled with evidence, and with the general verdict of opinion. On the whole, the arguments by which in this volume it is attempted to show that France enjoyed practically "political liberty" and "free government" from 1830 to 1848 appear to us far from satisfactory.

M. Guizot describes at some length, but not very brilliantly, the other benefits that were conferred on France by the Orleans dynasty. Her influence in Europe was restored; she broke through the political barriers set up to restrain her in 1815; her army and navy were developed in peace, and made ready for the exigencies of war; and admirable reforms were effected in her social system, and her national establishments. This is true in part, yet we must observe that in these respects the progress of France has been more rapid under Napoleon III. than it was under Louis Philippe; nor is it in results of this kind that a judicious critic, in our opinion, should place the merits of the Orleans *regime*. The real glory of the reign of Louis Philippe was that it laid a permanent foundation for an alliance between England and France; that its policy, taken as a whole, was pacific, and that it promoted in a certain degree enlightenment and civilization in Europe, by maintaining, though in an imperfect form, Parliamentary institutions and Government. M. Guizot touches upon these topics, but, except when he exaggerates the last, he does not give them sufficient prominence; in these particulars he fails to do complete justice to the Orleans monarchy. As regards the period of his own administration, we are rather surprised that he has dwelt so lightly on its broader and more distinctive features, especially on its relations with England, and that he has preferred to enter at length on special questions of secondary importance. As we have said he gives us many details relating to the events that culminated in the Revolution of 1848. He evidently was conscious of the necessity of the reforms proposed by the Opposition in the Chambers; it was the King who refused his sanction. M. Guizot wished even to resign, and, according to the true constitutional practice, to enable his opponents to carry out their policy under the responsibilities of power, but he was over persuaded by his Sovereign. The following conversation is significant and interesting:—

"Your Majesty would find among the ranks of the Opposition advisers who are sincerely attached to your Majesty, and who would probably carry out these reforms in a manner reconcileable with the security of the monarchy. And if this measure be passed; if the new advisers of your Majesty do not check the movement after having given way to it; if the policy of order and peace were seriously compromised—your Majesty would not be long in receiving the support of the country in restoring it again.

"Who would guarantee me this? Who knows whither that declining plane on which they would place me would lead? One is very near falling when one commences to descend; with your Cabinet I am sheltered from their wretched footsteps.

"Not to the extent that I could wish, Sire, the Cabinet is much attacked not only in the Chamber, in the eager and clamourous public, it is sometimes even in the vicinity of the King himself, in his Court, higher still perhaps.

"Very true and I am grieved at it. . . . My dear Minister, if constitutional government requires that I should separate from you I shall fulfil my constitutional duties, but I shall not make this sacrifice beforehand, and out of complaisance for ideas of which I do not approve. Remain with me; defend to the end the policy which we both consider right. If we are forced to deviate from it, let those who force us to take that step alone bear the responsibility of it.

"I do not hesitate, Sire, I thought it was my duty to call your Majesty's attention to the importance of the situation; the Cabinet would a thousand times rather retire than compromise your Majesty; but it will never abandon their King."

The events immediately before the Revolution are briefly narrated in this volume. What strikes us most in M. Guizot's account is the extreme weakness displayed by the Government, and the vacillation of the King. The Opposition was divided and timid; the capital at the outset was but little agitated; the soldiery were faithful, and even eager to act! but the arm of the Executive seemed paralized, and the King precipitated his own ruin by dismissing the Ministry when it was too late. This is M. Guizot's sketch of that scene, a miserable prelude to the fall of the Monarchy:—

"It was about half-past 2 o'clock when we entered the cabinet of the King. The Queen, the Duc de Nemours, and the Duc de Montpensier were assembled there. The King explained the state of affairs, dwelling upon the seriousness of circumstances; he spoke much of his desire, which was most sincere, to retain the Ministry; of the regret which he would feel in being obliged to part with us; adding that he would rather abdicate. 'You cannot say that,' said the Queen, 'you belong to France; you do not belong to yourself.' 'Very true,' replied the King; 'I am more unfortunate than my ministers for I cannot resign.' This preamble evidently covered a resolution which had been taken, for those who knew the wavering of the King's mind to doubt was impossible. I had listened to him in silence. Then I began to speak. 'It is for your Majesty,' I said, 'to decide; the Cabinet is ready either to defend to the last the conservative policy which is our own, or to accept without a murmur the King's decision to call other men into power. There is no use deluding ourselves. Sir, alone determined by being put. Now, more than ever, to sustain the struggle with any chance of success, the Cabinet requires the decided support of the King. The instant it is publicly known, which it inevitably would be, that the King was hesitating, the Cabinet would lose all moral force and would be incapacitated from acting.' Hearing this, the King hesitated no longer; he laid aside all cautious language, and, considering the matter settled, 'It is with deep regret,' he said to us, 'that I part with you, but necessity and the preservation of the monarchy demand this sacrifice. My wishes must yield. I shall lose much ground, and it will cost me much time to regain it.' The Queen and the Duc de Montpensier added a few words of like sentiments. The Duc de Montpensier said to me that his conviction must be deep indeed that it should outweigh the gratitude which he owed me. After these tokens of esteem and regard, the King mentioned that he had thought of M. Mole, and asked what was our opinion. We had nothing to do with it, and made no objection. 'I shall have him summoned then,' replied the King. He now took leave of us, and so did the Royal Family, embracing us with tears in their eyes."

We turn to the passages in this volume which we think most entitled to commendation. M. Guizot's picture of King Louis Philippe is naturally painted in bright colours; but it is on the whole discriminating and judicious.

"He was a prince and a Bourbon; he was born and educated in the bosom of the old French monarchy at the court of its kings; he was not a stranger to the maxims and traditions of the monarchies of Henry IV. and of Louis XIV.; he knew and comprehended them, not as a history we study, but as we know and comprehend facts we have witnessed. Very enlightened as to the vices and weaknesses of the old system, he was also well aware of the principles of government which long duration had introduced into it, and he judged it without animosity as without ignorance. Associated, on the other hand, from his youth with the ideas and events of the revolution, he was sincerely attached to its cause, but also strongly impressed with its wanderings, faults, griefs, and reverses, and greatly mistrustful of the revolutionary passions and practices which he had seen in full pay. All these spectacles, all these reminiscences, so many impressions and observations so variously heaped together in the short space of his life, had left him sadly perplexed as to the issue of such a great social crisis and the success of his personal efforts to put an end to it. He believed at the same time in the necessity of free government and in the difficulty of is establishment. We were talking one day alone in a small drawing room at Neuilly; the King was in one of his oments mof doubt and discouragement—I in my usual habit of optimism and hope. We were arguing with animation. He took me by the hand. 'Listen, my dear Minister,' said he; 'I wish with all my heart you may be right, but do not deceive yourself. A Liberal Government in face of absolute traditions and the spirit of revolution is very difficult; we want Liberal Conservatives, and we have not enough. You are the last of the Romans.'"

The following account of the opposition in the Chambers is very just from a political adversary:—

"The monarchical and dynastic opposition was not homogeneous in its distinctive and voluntary dispositions which governed their minds almost without their knowledge. It numbered among its ranks men who since 1830 had several times approved, supported, and carried out themselves the policy of which the Cabinet of 1840 (29th October) became the inheritors. With them sat and voted men who had constantly blamed and combated that policy, whether it had been in the hands of M. Casimer Perier, of M. Thiers, of M. Mole, or in mine. In the first named among these ranks, whether from elevation of mind and knowledge acquired by experience whether from moderation and prudence of character, the spirit of government had taken its place alongside of the taste for free institutions; it comprehended its tendencies, and wished, in the main, the success of the Conservative policy. They reproached us with pushing too far this policy; of proclaiming it too loudly; of not making sufficient concessions to popular tastes, and to the national imagination, and making too many concessions to strangers. In the second, while inclining to maintain the monarchy of 1830, they were still more impressed by the maxims and traditions, very little monarchial, of 1791, treated them respectfully when they encountered them, and accused the King's Government of having falsified the Revolution of 1830 by deceiving the hopes of a Republican monarchy. Personally, the first were among our adversaries the cleverest and the most enlightened; as a party the second were the most powerful and the most formidable, for they themselves found in the revolutionary instincts of a considerable portion of the country the greatest sympathy and support. The Republican Opposition was neither less homogeneous in its principle nor more homogeneous in its composition than the monarchical Opposition. It reckoned among its members systematic Republicans, who repudiated the demagogical follies as well as the crimes of our revolution, and took from the United States of America the model of their Republic. After them came the fanatical Republicans, the unchangeable admirers of the one and indivisible Republic of 1793, enthralled by the traditions of the National Convention, and who persisted in extolling the odious and blinded tyrants of that epoch as the greatest of men and the saviours of France. Following in the wake of these two groups came all sorts of audacious and ingenious dreamers, who aspired not only to reform the Government, but to transform society itself—its civil and domestic organization, as well as its political institutions; the Socialists, the Communists, the apostles of the economic theories, some despotic, others anarchical, all eager to plunge into an unknown future with the popular passions and hopes."

Generosity to political opponents is one of M. Guizot's finest characteristics; it pervades every chapter of this volume. Few statesmen would write in this strain of antagonists by whom he had not only been driven from power, but for ever ostracized from public life:—

"I have determined to discard all retrospective polemics, and constantly to place facts in their proper light, and men, whether adversaries or friends, under their best aspect. In acting thus I have followed my inclination rather than executed any plan; a long and laborious experience of political life has taught me not doubt, but justice, I say justice, not moderation, that hackneyed word; nor indulgence, that impertinent word, neither of which would express any meaning. During times of extreme social and moral fermentation, when natures and spirits are violently agitated, there is in conduct and opinions the most opposite more of sincerity and disinterestedness than one would believe; the proportion of error is immense—infinitely greater than that of evil designs! truth is broken into scattered fragments, and each of the political actors seize on one. As Corneille says,—

"'Suivant l'occasion ou la necessite,
"'Qui l'emporte vers l'un ou vers l'autre cote.'

Men's minds are then really carried away, attracted by the gleams which glitter in the perspectives which are opened in a dark and stormy sky, and conscience follows the mind in hasty flights. I have lived a long time as one of the actors in this conflict of ideas and men. I have long left it; and now, a tranquil spectator of the past as of the present, I remain as firmly attached as formerly to the convictions which directed my conduct, but little surprised that men of lofty spirits and excellent hearts have been guided by different convictions."

M. Guizot indicates in these pregnant words full of dignity, what certainly was one cause, at least, of the failure of Parliamentary Government in France:—

"We have too much and too soon relied upon the good sense and the political foresight which the long practice of liberty diffuses; we believed the constitutional form of Government to be more strong than it really was; we demanded too much from those diverse elements—Royalty, Chambers, parties, citizens, people; or had not sufficiently allowed for their character and their inexperience. It is the same with individuals; the lessons of manhood are more slowly gained and are more dearly bought than the presumptuous hopes of youth imagine."

The most elaborate part of this book is a series of chapters on certain passages in the foreign policy of M. Guizot. In these the Italian Question in 1847, the disputes between the Cantons of Switzerland, and the Spanish marriages are discussed, but of course from the point of view of the author. M. Guizot insists that his foreign policy was at once "Liberal and anti-revolutionary," that it promoted political freedom and progress, yet respected treaties and public law. This is too favourable a view of the matter; the foreign policy of France at this time was occasionally reactionary, timid, and compromising, and occasionally dictatorial and unscrupulous; it was often opposed to that of the statesmen who especially represented Liberalism abroad; and in the instance of the Spanish marriages it was grasping, ambitious, and insincere. On the Swiss question in 1847 M. Guizot asserts that Lord Palmerston, after consenting that the great Powers should act as mediators between the belligerent Cantons, instigated General Dufour to anticipate the mediation and make it useless by conquering Lucerne and beating the Catholics. Of this, however, he gives no proof, except some hasty expressions of Mr. Peel, themselves capable of a different interpretation. As regards Italy, M. Guizot pursued the policy common to the Orleanist statesmen. He had no sympathy with Italian unity, nationality, or such "revolutionary cries;" he ridiculed as "mere popular vanity" Lord Palmerston's support of the Italian Liberals. On the other hand, from traditional jealousy, in part, no doubt from a nobler motive, he disliked the Austrian *regime* in the Peninsula; nor was it wholly on selfish grounds that he wished the influence of France to supplant it. Like many temporal [illegible] he thought the Papacy and the especially the Italians for Europe, and highest aspiration for the nation "Secure the continuance of the existing system of foreign rule, disunion, and thraldom, with some internal political reforms. Applyed to Italy as it now is, "these formulas have not fitted the facts." M. Guizot's ideas seem vain and antiquated, yet it would be unjust to estimate their worth by the test of recent experience only, and Italians would do well to recollect these remarks from a grave and thoughtful statesman on the probable destiny of their country:—

"It is a difficult statement to draw up that of revolutions and wars, and they have great need of success in their legitimate and salutary features to give them a right to escape reproach from the price they have cost. In my judgment, they have not, up to this moment, bestowed on Italy more than one incontestable benefit, and which will be, I hope, definitive, the expulsion of the foreigner, and the independence of Italian soil. This is a great and substantial benefit—too great, perhaps, at least as it was accomplished, to be received with perfect good grace and the full gratitude to which

MR. DICKENS IN AMERICA.

(The Standard.)

NEW YORK, Dec 17.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Dickens has completed one course of readings in New York and entered upon a second, the public is still as hungry as Oliver Twist or the daughter of the horseleech. The demand for Dickens and the supply of Dickens bear no sort of proportion to each other; our visitor might remain here a year and read steadily every evening—Sunday not excepted—without appeasing the public appetite. The morning newspapers and the "critics" affect to find in Mr Dickens a dramatic excellence and a command of elocution that I confess I cannot discover. The truth of the matter is probably, that our newspaper writers have brought to the examination of Dickens minds already prejudiced in his favour; then the novelty of the entertainment has had its effect. I believe that if Mr. Dicken's voice resembled rather the squeaking of a saw or the burr of a millstone than the ordinary sounds emitted from the mouths of men there would be not the less a clamour of approbation entirely without precedent in the United States.

Steinway Hall has a seating capacity of about 2500, but the ordinary attendance upon the Dickens reading is not above 2000. It matters not to the novelist, however, whether the house be packed like a sardine-box or is as empty as the head of a Michigan senator; in either case with Mr. Dickens the profit is the same. The tickets for each course are sold a week in advance of the readings; they are snapped up like "squids" among a shoal of bluefish. With the average New-Yorker, the possession of a "Dickens ticket" constitutes all the difference between happiness and misery. How is it then, you will ask, if the tickets are sought for with such avidity, that Steinway Hall is not filled every night? Because of the interference of the "ticket speculator." The New York ticket speculator is an operator whom 'twere base flattery to call a rascal. He is an object of general execration. And yet he holds the public in his grasp. The public can do little or nothing without his help. Here, on one side, we have Mr. Dickens doubtless anxious to grasp hands with us and collect from us great store of our shekels and greenbacks; on the other side, a community ready to fall prostrate before its idol, to yield up a respectable share of its worldly possessions; but these two parties cannot agree, these two elements cannot unite, because between them is the speculator. The speculator posts his agents at the box-offices, purchases the greater part of the tickets, and then says to a raging public: "Shenlemen and ladies, I have de ticketsh for de readingsh; you musht buy dem of me or nobotty; my pricesh ish moderate, only twelve dollarsh to twenty-five dollarsh, according to the seatsh." Now if the speculator secures 1000 of the 2500 tickets, and sells 500 at an average price of dlrs. 15 each, he can afford to throw—and does generally throw—the remaining 500 into the fire; for he will have received dlrs. 7500 for tickets that cost him, at the outside, only dlrs. 2000. Five thousand five hundred dollars is certainly a comfortable profit for a single day upon an investment of dlrs. 2000.

To be just to Mr. Dolby (Mr. Dickens's agent), I must say that I do not believe that he is, as deliberately charged by two of the morning journals, and generally believed by the public, an accomplice with the ticket speculators. The temptation is a very strong one, to be sure; and Mr. Dolby might feather his own nest with perfect safety. But the fact that Mr. Dickens brought him, or sent him, from England to prepare for the readings, while it displays a lack of confidence on Mr. Dickens's part in Yankee men of business, is certainly proof of confidence in Dolby. Indeed, I believe that Mr. Dickens's agent has laboured faithfully to circumvent the speculators. Every device that ingenuity can suggest has been adopted to foil the ticket-dealers. The sales have been made at different places simultaneously. The tickets for the least desirable seats have been sold first, in order to throw those seats into the hands of the speculators, who are inevitably first at the box office windows. A rule has been tried limiting the number of tickets sold to an individual to six. People have been permitted to apply in advance, personally or by letter, for tickets; under this system buyers have been compelled to give place of residence, and consent to the delivery of the property by Mr. Dickens's agents themselves. But these schemes have proved futile. The speculator is sharper than Dolby; his hosts of drilled runners are unsleeping and untiring; the city directory furnishes him with names; he appears as Proteus at the box-office; he entraps the innocent Dickens worshipper on the tickets intent into "buying a few for a lady and her friends;" in short, he is invincible. Each selling-day he carries off his thousand, precious scraps of pasteboard; every night he stations himself with his assistants in the vestibule of Steinway Hall, and sells tickets triumphantly to an angry, protesting, but helpless public. Then, grasping his big roll of greenbacks, doth he arise and twitch his mantle blue—

"To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

You may have seen in our newspaper accounts of the scene at Steinway Hall—of the long queues of ticket-seekers, winding about the neighbouring squares—of men Dickens-mad, who have waited in line from the hour when milkmen cry till long past noon, to go away at last ticketless and disappointed. Permit me to relate an incident that came (partially) under my own observation. On Tuesday evening last I came out of the Academy of Music and walked down Fourteenth-street to Broadway. Passing by Steinway Hall I saw a dark cluster of men in the vestibule. Moved by curiosity I stepped toward the doorway. At once the knot agitated itself, uncoiled, became alive; every man's hand on the shoulder of the man standing before him; the foremost man's hand on the ledge of a box-office window. It was a little after eleven p. m. of Tuesday. These men were ticket speculators waiting for the opening of the box-office at nine o'clock a. m. of Wednesday. At a little past midnight the line had grown considerably longer; at two o'clock the morning honest buyers (a few) had begun to arrive; at five o'clock there were two lines of not less than 800 men each; at eight o'clock there were at least 5000 persons in the two *queues*; at nine o'clock each line was more than three-quarters of a mile in length, and neither became sensibly shorter during the whole morning. The tickets for the course were all sold before noon. Members of families relieved each other in the *queue*; waiters flew across the streets and squares from the neighbouring restaurants, and men took their breakfast in the open December air; excited men offered $5 and $10 for permission to exchange places with other persons standing nearer the head of the lines.

[illegible] that Mr. Dickens is impotent; but, after all, it must be confessed that the business of speculating in tickets is quite as legitimate as the business of speculating in stocks. In our country there is certainly no law against it. In New York it has grown to be a regular occupation. The Rothschild of new York ticket-speculators is a little Jew, by name Franz Roemeeler, who has risen from "old clo'" selling and poverty in Chatham-street (the Petticoat-lane of New-York) to ticket-selling and wealth on Broadway. Possessing great natural tact, and far more experience than any American theatrical manager, he is enabled to make a profit in every species of amusement that is popular. He has agents in every important town; if a favourite actor begin an engagement in Chicago, there also have Roemeeler's agents been in advance. They have bought up the greater part of the tickets for the first night's performance; by the result of their operations then they are enabled to judge of the future. They follow the favourite from town to town, bleeding the public as they go. All managers are powerless against them; dishonest managers help them and share with them the spoil. Roemeeler's agents followed Ristori through the country; they secured all the best seats in Niblo's during the earlier days of the *Black Crook* era. They take their places on the sidewalks before the theatres; they offer "good seats" to influential Americans who do not wish to wait their turn in the *queue*; they dispose of their wares at a handsome premium. They are adepts in tricks by which the public are dreadfully swindled; but it is unnecessary to describe these. Roemeiler is a power among managers for he lends money to the needy ones. Of course he has many imitators in New York but he is the most successful member of his class.

Mr. Dickens is seriously contemplating a new scheme—the selling of his tickets by auction. Of course, speculation would be checked somewhat by this plan; but the vast majority of the people would think the novelist actuated by an avaricious desire to make the most of his popularity. By the same way, Mr. Dickens evidently retains a very low opinion of American honesty; for he has brought "his own" agents, ticket sellers and door keepers from London. He has also brought with him an English gas-fitter. He is greatly sought after by hosts of curious people who besiege the Westminster Hotel, and send up cards by the bushel; and his valet does hour-long or day-long battle with "representatives of the press," whose dearest ambition it is to know the size and number of the novelist's shirts. True it is that Jefferson Brick, Elijah Pogram, Colonel Diver, Major Pawkins, Professor Mullets, General Fladdock, General Choke, Mr. Scadder, or the immortal Hannibal Chollop, have not had interviews with Mr. Dickens; but some, if not all, of these persons have sent up their cards, Mr. P. M. Wetmore lately forwarded to Mr. Dickens his card with the additional inscription, "I am one of the Judges at the Delmonico dinner." The bored Englishman glanced at the pasteboard, and exclaimed, "I am sorry." In due time Mr. Wetmore went away. Mr. Dickens has dined with some of his New York friends, has visited Central Park, has looked at the "Black Crook," has partaken of buckwheat cakes and "Mr Coombs's dam," and has driven up Fifth Avenue with a "sleigh" and a pair of fast horses. It is thought that he will preside at a dinner to be given by the Dramatic Fund Association for the benefit of the fund; and an attempt is to be made to get him to read before the New York Press Club.

Mr. Dickens certainly arrives in a season favourable to the procuring of material for a new volume of "American Notes." Half the Republic is buried in snow; the visible lower portion of the electrical world is a mere aggregation of slush, mud, ice, and snow-drifts. Moreover, the present is a time of great commercial depression; 50,000 to 60,000 working men are idle. Mr. Dickens has seen us in prosperity; he has now an opportunity to see us under different circumstances. If he read the morning newspaper of yesterday he saw an account of the poisoning of a whole family by a starving, despairing mother. Mrs. Boone is the widow of an actor; she has four children—Daniel, Grace, Marcella, and William. They have been known on the stage, at the watering-places, in the steamboats and railway cars, and finally, in the public streets, as infant prodigies. The youngest boy, Daniel, though only eleven years old, has travelled all over the United States, reciting selections from the poets—acting as his own advertising agent and manager. Latterly the precocious children have ceased to draw; the condition of the family has become worse and worse. On Saturday last the mother having exhausted her last penny, pawned every available of clothing and furniture, and burned her last ounce of coal, administered laudanum to her children and herself. The dose was not sufficient, however; the Boones were discovered in a semi-unconscious condition, by the police, and conveyed to the hospital. Mr. Dickens may read the story of a Wall-street banker who, on Thursday last essayed to walk through the terrible snow storm from Wall-street to Twenty-fourth street (a distance of three miles), who finally succumbed to the storm, and was taken into the house adjoining his own—to die. And today Mr. Dickens may by walking a few squares from his hotel, look upon a new York mob besieging a "model" tenement house—which building was yesterday the scene of a terrible tragedy. Yesterday morning, at two o'clock a fire broke out in the basement of this house (which is a six-storey building situated in Second Avenue, and occupied by 150 persons). The smoke from the fire spread upwards, filling all the halls and rooms; before it fled the panic-stricken tenants, just as they sprang from their beds. Collecting in an upper room, they essayed to escape by a ladder reaching to the scuttle, or ventilator, in the roof; but the rotten bridge broke beneath the weight of the first man who stepped upon it. Then ensued a frightful scene. People ran screaming to the windows, and precipitated themselves into the street. Fifteen to twenty persons jumped from the windows; some were dangerously injured—others escaped with slight bruises; but all would have been killed, probably, but for the existence of the immense banks of snow in the street, which broke the fall of the frenzied tenants. Thirty persons sank down in the upper rooms; of these twenty-three were rescued through the scuttle by the police. Some of the inmates of the house escaped by the gutter pipes. Others were taken from the windows with help of ladders. After it became possible to explore the house, seven dead bodies were found in the upper room. The names of the victims show their nationality and indicate their condition in life:—Margaret O'Meara, Eliza O'Meara, Mary Jane O'Meara, Catherine O'Meara, Ellen Murphy, Mary Murphy, Thomas Murphy. The mob vows vengeance on the owner of the house, through whose carelessness these lives were lost. The newspaper speaks of the affair as a "murder," an "assassination," &c.; but the New York men of property will go on building tenement-house man-traps to furnish other "sensations" for the public journals, and no amendment will take place.

Finally, if Mr. Dickens desires to see other incidents of American life he may visit the Cooper Institute, where E. Lady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other equally angular and unattractive women are, helped by the pompinjay George Francis Train, lifting up their strident voices for the immortal principles of "woman's rights" and "female suffrage."

At last the French Government seems to have dropped the idea of the Conference on Italian affairs, which it has been urging with so much pertinacity. Independently of the difficulties raised by the chief Powers, a further obstacle has presented itself in the excited state of the Peninsula, and hence it has been judged inexpedient to press the subject on King Victor Emmanuel or his Ministers. The change of view has no doubt been materially encouraged by the marked courtesy and the conciliatory tone of the Italian Government in the latest communications. The result is, that the distinct proposal to hold a Conference has for the time been definitively set aside.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MOLLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th October 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 10 1/32d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 10½d. "
On Scotland do. } ..... at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,500.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..... at 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/8d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 10½d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 10 1/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 10d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto ditto 4 ditto
12 ditto ditto 5 ditto
Current Accounts, &c., may be had on application at the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at following current rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ..... at 1s. 10¾d. "
3 do. do. ..... at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do. do. ..... at 1s. 10 1/4d. "
1 do. do. ..... at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10½d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and, Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
W. C. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDHAM, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—R. SALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE. & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/8 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/10 3/8 "
3 do. 1/10 5/16 "
2 do. 1/10 1/4 "
1 do. 1/10 3/16 "
On demand 1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 ¼ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 1—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

VEGUERO.
IMPERIALE COLORADO.
REGALIA DE PREMIER.
(The above are of a VERY CHOICE BRAND, *rarely obtainable* and never before offered in Bombay).
No. 2 CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
No. 3 AND No. 5 CIGARS, of the usual superior quality.
HAVANNAH CIGARS, of the same approved quality as formerly.
Recently received, and on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

Cash on delivery. Credit.
Per lb. ... ...Rs. 1 2 Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ... ...Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut ... ... ,, 1 2 ,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 4
On cut ... ... ,, 1 2 ,, 1 4
Skinning and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs. ... ... ,, 1 2 ,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ... ... ,, 1 4 ,, 1 6
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection insolicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER—Harness of handsome sets of double [illegible] and Boys' Saddles double and single Gig and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Bags and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

1 Very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones" of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Dittohigh wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. do. nearly new by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Mission Cab. With Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Two very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c. &c.

A. Fresh Lot of Newton, Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1868.

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